

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1862.

[No. 394.]

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in
barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in casks,
Soap in boxes,
Candles do.
Chocolate do.
Hysonkin Tea in
chefts.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlas,
Ruffia Sheetings,
Calicoes,
Chintz Shawls,
Fag Handkerchiefs,
Check do.
Sewing Silks,
Threads & Tapes.

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.
H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hds and bls.
Molasses in hds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
Handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Plaques,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to
quit his present business, gives this public
notice, that any person having demands
against him, will present the same, and
they will be immediately discharged.
The few indebted to him, by doing like-
wise, will get the thanks of
THOMAS CRUSE.

Who will continue for one
month selling off his STOCK of GOODS
at prime cost.
March 5. dzw

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received
and for sale, by
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
March 6. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale on a liberal credit, or to ex-
change for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's
Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,
20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 3. d

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Ruffia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chefts of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,
East-India Goods.

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain
Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaster of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 22. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Ruffia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of
Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will de-
liver in Alexandria, or at any distance not
exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the
moderate price of Four Shillings per hun-
dred. A line addressed to him at this
place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexan-
dria, will be received, and immediate at-
tention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.

Mount Vernon, March 6.

dt4th April.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d
FOR SALE,
A likely MULATTO GIRL about
15 years old. Enquire of the Printers,
Feb. 10. dzw

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince
Street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in
boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.

Also,
Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes
of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY
LINE.
Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 17. d

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Cotton and Stewart,
And for sale at their Book Store, Royal
Street,

The Tablet of Taste:

OR,
POCKET ALMANACK
FOR 1862.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.
THE FRONTISPIECE representing
the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession
of Washington, at New-York, with a de-
scription of that Procession.
Census of the United States.
Eclipses.
Common Notes.

Description of the Engravings.
1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces.
4 Seat of John Adams, Esq. 5 De-
troit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the
Piscataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth
of the Genesee River. 9 View on the
Genesee River. 10 Table Rock. 11
Bunker's Hill. 12 Passaic Falls, with de-
scriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Passaic Falls. List of the
principal officers of the Government of the
United States. Early Friendship. To
the Evening Star. The Composition of
a Kiss. To Celia on her Birth Day.
Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Inde-
pendence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at A-
thens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of
Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mo-
ther. Roads from N. York to Kingston,
Upper Canada.

They have also received,
Lyric Ballads, by Wadsworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.
March 8. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

Also on hand,
A quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.
December 29. d

JANNEY & PATON
Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.
Feb. 2. d

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS.

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
Striped blankets and kersey duffels. For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 6. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
roll at the mill.

At his Store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,
First and second quality James River
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams,
Three boxes 4 by 10 Window Glass,
James River Coal.

For Sale,
A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front
on Water Street, next door to Major
Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Cruse.

To Let,
A two story Frame House
on Duke street, with a large garden and
well of good water at the door.
3d mo. 1. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from Robert Hamilton and Esther his
wife, to the subscribers, on SATUR-
DAY the seventeenth day of April
next, will be exposed to sale upon
the premises, on a CREDIT of
6, 12 and 18
months, the payments to be secured by
approved securities.

A Lot of Ground
Lying upon the fourth side of Prince
street and to the eastward of Water street,
in the town of Alexandria, extending 23
feet upon Prince street, and running back
44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a
commodious two story frame dwelling
house.

Also,
Another Lot of Ground
adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to
an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the
alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-
house the whole front. This ground is
subject to an annual rent forever of se-
venty two dollars. Titles will be made
as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT
March 9. d

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by the subscriber, lower end
of PRINCE STREET, a few barrels of
APPLES.

THO. SIMMS.
Feb. 25. d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on
Thursday the 8th day of April next,
will be offered for sale on the premises,
for ready money,

A Lot of Ground
Containing half an acre; lying upon
the east side of Alfred street and south side
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-
andria; extending on Alfred street 176
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 124
feet 5 inches. There is a convenient
two story frame dwelling house, with a
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.
The lot is subject to an annual rent which
will be made known on the day of sale.
As the lot is large it will be divided into
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-
cels or altogether as will best suit purcha-
sers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
Com'rs.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 20.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

[Mr. Bayard's speech concluded.]

Nothing can be more absurd than to contend that there is a practical restraint upon a political body who are answerable to none but themselves for the violation of the restraint, and who can derive from the very act of violation, undeniable justification of their conduct.

If Mr. Chairman you mean to have a constitution, you must discover a power to which the acknowledged right is attached of pronouncing the invalidity of the acts of the legislature which contravene the instrument.

Does the power reside in the state? Has the legislature of a state a right to declare an act of Congress void? This would be erring upon the opposite extreme. It would be placing the general government at the feet of the state governments. It would be allowing one member of the union to controul all the rest. It would inevitably lead to civil dissention and a dissolution of the general government. Will it be pretended that the state courts have the exclusive right of deciding upon the validity of our laws?

I admit they have the right to declare an act of Congress void. But this right they enjoy in practice, and it ever essentially must exist subject to the revision and control of the courts of the United States. If the state courts definitively possessed the right of declaring the invalidity of the laws of this government, it would bring us in subjection to the states. The judges of those courts, being bound by the laws of the state, if a state declared an act of Congress unconstitutional, the law of the state would oblige its court to determine the law invalid. This principle would also destroy the uniformity of obligation upon the states, which should attend every law of this government. If a law were declared void in one state, it would exempt the citizens of that state from its operation, whilst obedience was yielded to it in the other states. I go farther and say, if the states or state courts had a final power of annulling the acts of this government, its miserable and precarious existence would not be worth the trouble of a moment to preserve.

It would endure but a short time, as a subject of derision, and wasting into an empty shadow would quickly vanish from our sight. Let me now ask if the power to decide upon the validity of our laws resides with the people. Gentlemen cannot deny this right to the sovereign people. I admit they possess it. But if at the same time it does not belong to the courts of the United States, where does it lead the people? It leads them to the gallows. Let us suppose that congress, forgetful of the limits of their authority, pass an unconstitutional law. They lay a direct tax upon one state and impose none upon the others. The people of the state taxed, contest the validity of the law. They forcibly resist its execution. They are brought by the executive authority before the courts upon charges of treason. The law is unconstitutional, the people have done right, but the court are bound by the law and obliged to pronounce upon them the sentence which is inflicted. Deny to the courts of the United States, the power of judging upon the constitutionality of our laws, and it is vain to talk of its existing elsewhere. The infractors of the law are brought before these courts, and if the courts are implicitly bound, the invalidity of the laws can be no defence. There is however, Mr. Chairman, still a stronger ground of argument upon this subject. I shall select one or two cases to illustrate it. Congress are prohibited from passing a bill of attainder; it is also declared in the constitution that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the party attainted." Let us suppose that Congress pass a bill of attainder, or they exact that any one attainted of treason shall forfeit to the use of the United States all the estate which he held in any lands or tenements.

The party attainted is seized & brought before a federal court, and an award of execution passed against him. He opens the constitution and points to this line "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." The attorney for the United States reads the bill of attainder.

The court are bound to decide, but they have only the alternative of pronouncing the law or the constitution invalid. It is left to them only to say that the law violates the constitution, or the constitution avoids the law. So in the other case stated, the heir after the death of his ancestor, brings his ejectment in one of the courts of the United States to recover his inheritance. The law by which it is confiscated is shown. The constitution gave no power to pass such a law. On the contrary it expressly denied it to the government. The title of the heir is rested on the constitution, the title of the government on the law. The effect of one destroys the effect of the other; the court must determine which is effectual.

There are many other cases, Mr. Chairman, of a similar nature to which I might allude. There is the case of the privilege of Habeas Corpus, which cannot be suspended but in times of rebellion or of invasion. Suppose a law prohibiting the issuing of the writ at a moment of profound peace. If in such case the writ were demanded of a court, could they say, it is true the legislature were restrained from passing the law suspending the privilege of this writ, at such a time as that which now exists, but their mighty power has broken the bonds of the constitution, and fettered the authority of the court. I am not, Sir, disposed to vaunt, but standing on this ground I throw the gauntlet to any champion upon the other side. I call upon them to maintain, that in a collision between a law and the constitution, the judges are bound to support the law, and annul the constitution. Can the gentlemen relieve themselves from this dilemma? Will they say that a judge has no power to pronounce a law void, he has a power to declare the constitution invalid.

The doctrine for which I am contending is not only clearly inferable from the plain language of the constitution, but by law has been expressly declared and established in practice since the existence of the government.

The 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution expressly extends the judicial power to all cases arising under the constitution, the laws, &c. The provision in the 2d clause of the 6th article leaves nothing to doubt. "This constitution & the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land." The constitution is absolutely the supreme law. Not so of the acts of the legislature. Such only are the law of the land as are made in pursuance of the constitution.

I beg the indulgence of the committee one moment, while I read the following provision from the 25th sec. of the judicial act of the year 1789: A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a state in which a decision in the suit could be had, where it is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity, &c. may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States upon a writ of error. Thus, as early as the year 1789, among the first acts of the government, the legislature explicitly recognized the right of a state court to declare a treaty, a statute, and an authority exercised under the United States void, subject to the revision of the supreme court of the United States; and it has expressly given the final power to the supreme court to affirm a judgment which is against the validity either of a treaty, statute or an authority of the government.

I humbly trust, Mr. Chairman, that I have given abundant proofs from the nature of our government, from the language of the constitution, and from legislative acknowledgments, that the judges of our courts have the power to judge and determine upon the constitutionality of our laws.

Let me now suppose that in our frame of government the judges are a check upon the legislature; that the constitution is deposited in their keeping. Will you say afterwards that their existence depends upon the legislature? That the body whom they are to check has the power to destroy them? Will you say that the constitution may be taken out of their hands, by a power the most to be distrust-

ed, because the only power which could violate it with impunity? Can any thing be more absurd than to admit, that the judges are a check upon the legislature, and yet to contend that they exist at the will of the legislature? A check must necessarily imply a power commensurate to its end. The political body designed to check another must be independent of it, otherwise there can be no check. What check can there be when the power designed to be checked can annihilate the body which is to restrain it?

I go farther, Mr. Chairman, and take a stronger ground. I say in the nature of things the dependence of the judges upon the legislature, and their right to declare the acts of the legislature void, are repugnant and cannot exist together. The doctrine, sir, supposes two rights—first the right of the legislature to destroy the office of the judge, and the right of the judge to vacate the act of the legislature. You have a right to abolish, by a law, the offices of the judges of the circuit courts. They have a right to declare your law void. It unavoidably follows in the exercise of these rights, either that you destroy their rights, or they destroy yours. This doctrine is not a harmless absurdity, it is a most dangerous heresy. It is a doctrine which cannot be practised without producing not discord only, but bloodshed. If you pass the bill upon your table the judges have a constitutional right to declare it void. I hope they will have courage to exercise that right; and if, sir, I am called upon to take my side, standing acquitted in my conscience and before my God, of all motives but the support of the constitution of my country, I shall not tremble at the consequences.

The constitution may have its enemies, but I know that it has also its friends. I beg gentlemen to pause before they take this rash step. There are many, very many who believe, if you strike this blow, you inflict a mortal wound on the constitution. There are many now willing to spill their blood to defend that constitution. Are gentlemen disposed to risk the consequences? Sir, I mean no threats—I have no expectation of appalling the stout hearts of my adversaries; but if gentlemen are regardless of themselves, let them consider their wives and children, their neighbours and their friends. Will they risk civil dissention; will they hazard the welfare, will they jeopardize the peace of the country, to save a paltry sum of money, less than thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the friends of this measure are not apprized of the nature of its operation, nor sensible of the mischievous consequences which are likely to attend it. Sir, the morals of your people, the peace of the country, the stability of the government, rest upon the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary. It is not of half the importance in England, that the judges should be independent of the crown, as it is with us, that they should be independent of the legislature. Am I asked, would you render the judges superior to the legislature? I answer, no, but co-ordinate. Would you render them independent of the legislature? I answer, yes, independent every power on earth, while they behaved themselves well. The essential interests, the permanent welfare of society, require this independence. Not, sir, on account of the judge; that is a small consideration, but on account of those between whom he is to decide. You calculate on the weaknesses of human nature, and you suffer the judge to be dependent on no one, lest he should be partial to those on whom he depends. Justice does not exist where partiality prevails. A dependent judge cannot be impartial. Independence is therefore essential to the purity of your judicial tribunals.

Let it be remembered, that no power is so sensibly felt by society, as that of the judiciary. The life and property of every man, is liable to be in the hands of the judges. Is it not our great interest, to place our judges upon such high ground, that no fear can intimidate, no hope can seduce them? The present measure humbles them in the dust, it prostrates them at the feet of faction, it renders them the tools of every dominant party. It is the effect which I deprecate, it is this consequence which I deeply deplore. What does reason, what does argument avail, when party spirit prevails? Subject your bench to the influence of this spirit, and justice bids a final adieu to your tribunals. We are asked, sir, if the judges are to be independent of the people? The question presents a false and delusive view. We are all the

people. We are, and as long as we enjoy our freedom, we shall be divided into parties. The true question is, shall the judiciary be permanent, or fluctuate with the tide of public opinion? I beg, I implore gentlemen, to consider the magnitude and value of the principle which they are about to annihilate. If your judges are independent of political changes, they may have their preferences, but they will not enter into the spirit of party. But let their existence depend upon the support of the power of a certain set of men, and they cannot be impartial. Justice will be trodden under foot. Your courts will lose all public confidence and respect.

The judges will be supported by their partisans, who in their turn will expect impunity for the wrongs and violence they commit. The spirit of party will be inflamed to madness; and the moment is not far off, when this fair country is to be desolated by civil war.

Do not say, that you render the judges dependent only on the people—you make them dependent on your President. This is his measure. The same tide of public opinion which changes a President, will change the majorities in the branches of the legislature. The legislature will be the instrument of his ambition, and he will have the courts as the instrument of his vengeance. He uses the legislature to remove the judges, that he may appoint creatures of his own. In effect, the powers of the government will be concentrated in the hands of one man, who will dare to act with more boldness, because he will be sheltered from responsibility. The independence of the judiciary was the felicity of our constitution. It was this principle which was to curb the fury of party upon sudden changes. The first moments of power, gained by a struggle, are the most vindictive and intemperate. Raised above the storm, it was the judiciary which was to control the fiery zeal, and to quell the fierce passions of a victorious faction.

We are standing on the brink of that revolutionary torrent, which deluged in blood one of the fairest countries of Europe.

France had her national assembly, more numerous and equally popular with our own. She had her tribunals of justice, and her juries. But the legislature and her courts were but the instruments of her destruction. Acts of proscription and sentences of banishment and death were passed in the cabinet of a tyrant. Prostrate your judges at the feet of a party, and you break down the moulds which defend you from this torrent. I am done. I should have thanked my God for greater power to resist a measure so destructive to the peace and happiness of the country. My feeble efforts can avail nothing. But it was my duty to make them. The meditated blow is mortal, and from the moment it is struck, we may bid a final adieu to the constitution.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. (Continued.)

Correct estimate of the expenses of collection of the internal duties.

Permanent duties (stamps excluded.)

Gross amount of

1800, 772,959 10

Deduct drawbacks

viz.

On 562,556 gals.

Spirit exported,

56,255 60

On refined sugar,

estimated,

5,882 93

62,138 53

Nett amount, 710,820 50

Expences of collection per state-

ment (M) 139,500 61

Deduct for mistake

now rectified, 10,849 38

128,651 23

Add expences of

commissioner of

revenue's office, 6,600

Total, 135,251 23

Which 135,251 dollars, on the nett a-

mount of 710,820 dolls. makes the ex-

pence a little more than 19 per cent.

But if the saving resulting from having

abolished the offices of inspection be taken

into consideration, the result will be as

follows:

Total expences per

above, 135,251 23

Deduct—the total

emoluments of
abolished inspec-
tors for 1800
19,823
But extra allow-
ances, necessa-
rily estimated,
4,823

Total

Which 120,

of 710,820 d.

somewhat less

All duties (stamps

Gross amount

1800,

Deduct drawbacks

per above,

62,138

Purchase of

for stamps,

6,

Nett amount

Expences of col-

lection per state-

ment (M) re-

vised,

139,500 61

Add, expences

of commissioner

revenue's office,

6,600

Do. of superintend-

of stamps (con-

stamps' incl-

ad) 6,

Which 120,

of 710,820 d.

the less than

But if the

spectors being

sideration,

Deduct'g from

expences, viz.

The above sta-

saving,

Leaves for

expences,

Which 137,

of 710,820 d.

the less than

Re-

Sir,

For your

communication

tween the

myself, on the

the diffusing

recently intro-

Lancaster coun-

attached to the

the application

has been confor-

patent.

I do not find

provement in

has been

connected

ged, and

answer

tiller.

is connected

of four

the still is evi-

third, for which

he is not charge

the steam room

be greatly acce

of boiling over

the spirit.

The immerse

condenser, as i

tub, for the pu

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As

nor an

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plentiful

few impedime

grain. Under

the following

the business, as

cise system.

C. Gaffman

fills, viz. 10

5

ann. is deliv

The

54 gals

three

emoluments of the abolished inspectors for 1800 was 19,823 36 But extra allowances necessary, estimated, 4,823 36

15,000

Total, 120,251 23

Which 120,251 23, on the nett amount of 710,820 dollars, makes the expence somewhat less than 17 per cent.

All duties (stamps included) Gross amount in 1800, 992,661 82

Deduct drawbacks per above, 62,138 53

Purchase of paper for stamps, 6,000

68,138 53

Nett amount 925,523 29

Expences of collection as per statement (M) rectified, 139,500 61

And, expences of Commissioner of revenue's office, 6,600

Do. of Superintendent of Stamps (count. stamps included) 6,400

13,000

152,500 61

Which 152,500 61, on the nett amt. of 925,523 29, makes the expence a little less than 16 1/2 per cent.

But if the saving resulting from the inspectors being abolished be taken into consideration, Deduct'g from the expences, viz. 152,500 61

The above stated saving, 15,000

Leaves for total expences, 137,500 61

Which 137,500 61, on the nett amt. of 925,523 29, makes the expence a little less than 15 per cent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Revenue Office, December 2, 1801.

SIR,

For your information I enclose sundry communications which have passed between the supervisor of Pennsylvania and myself, on the subjects of improvements in the distilling business, which have been recently introduced by persons residing in Lancaster county. The notes which are attached to the drawings will fully explain the application of the machinery, which has been conformable to col. Anderson's patent.

I do not find that any considerable improvement in the form of the still itself has been attempted, the head and parts connected therewith are materially changed, and the alterations are calculated to answer very valuable purposes to the distiller. By means of the half globe, which is connected with the still head by a pipe of four inches diameter, the capacity of the still is evidently augmented about one third, for which the distiller presumes that he is not chargeable with duty by giving the steam room to ascend, the process may be greatly accelerated without the risk of boiling over and injuring the quality of the spirit.

The immersion of the half-globe (or condenser, as it is called) in the mashing tub, for the purpose of heating the wash, saves much time, as it would be impracticable to bring a still to boil in the ordinary way, in less than half an hour.

As there is no unusual waste of material, nor an increased consumption of fuel, distillers must be great gainers by the new mode, provided they are established in a plentiful country, or where they meet with few impediments in obtaining supplies of grain. Under those advantages I consider the following as nearly a correct result of the business, as it relates to the present excise system.

C. Gaffman's distillery consisting of two stills, viz. 107 gallons, 54 do. for doubling.

161 gallons at 54 cents per ann. is dolls. 86 95 cents.

The stills produce at present from 50 to 54 gallons of spirit per diem, if employed three hundred working days in the year,

at 50 gallons each, is 15,000 gallons at 6.10 of one cent per gallon of spirit, 90 dollars.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MILLER,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

The honorable
Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA,
Oct. 26, 1801.

SIR,

I am honored with your favor of the 17th inst. relative to printed stamps. The instructions contained in it shall be strictly attended to.

My weekly return, which I enclose, will show what cash I have on hand, deposited in the banks. I should have passed it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States last week, but I expected Mr. Duane would have called on me for the sum I was directed to pay him. I presume his engagements in the circuit court have hitherto prevented him from attending to his business.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Graeff, I beg leave to transmit to you. If the subject should be tho't to be of sufficient consequence it will perhaps be necessary to lay it before the honorable Secretary. I have written to Mr. Graeff, and requested him to furnish me with every necessary information on the subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. MUHLBERG.

WILLIAM MILLER, Esq.
Commissioner of the Revenue.
(Report to be continued.)

NEW YORK, March 13.

Capt. Howe, who arrived here on Thursday from Havana, informs, that the day he sailed, one of the French frigates which went out from France with the squadron to the West-Indies, arrived at Havana. She was sent to demand of the Spaniards 11,000 troops, and provisions to assist in the reduction of St. Domingo. Several other French ships of war, were expected at the Havana to refit, and to take in provisions for the supply of the West-India Squadron.

Entered, ship Harmony, Bay of Honduras; brig Mary, Cattel, North Carolina; sch'r Sukey and Polly, Havana; Betsey, Hall Norfolk.

Cleared, sch'r Generous Friend, Hazard, Dominique; Perseverance, Guthrie, Cape Francois. Ship Harmony, 45 days from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Falmouth, Eng. but put in here from stress of weather. Carried away her rudder and maintopmast in the gate of the 22d February.

Sch'r Sukey and Polly, 19 days from Havana. Left there, sloop Betsey, of New-York; sch'r Hope, do. to sail in a few days; and many others, names not recollected. Two Spanish men of war, 1 frigate, 1 sloop of war, and one 64 French ship, had arrived at the Havana. Flour 18 dollars, beef 16, and pork 22.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

Arrived, ship Diana, M'Call, La Guira, in distress; brig Eliza and Sarah, Oakford, Havana, via Charleston; brig Clio, Thornton, La Guira; Two Sisters, Watson, Havana; sch'r Jane, Toby, Havana; John and Elcy, Edwards, Savannah; sloop Betsey, Davis, Antigua; Ann, Belding, Aux Cayes; sloop Little Patty, Bruce, Charleston; Polly, Badcock, Stonington.

Cleared, brig Fame, Grainsbury, New Orleans; Hiram, Edmonson, Port Republic; sch'r Almira, Medlin, Cape Francois; Sally, Holmes, Savannah; sloop Hiland, Hand, Alexandria.

Brig Neptune, from Amsterdani has grounded near Mantua creek, it is supposed on the wreck of the Augusta.

Brig Eagle, Teal, from Port Republic has arrived at Wilmington, (Del.) after a passage of 29 days.

Captain Thompson of the brig Clio, left at La Guira the following vessels:—Ship Margaret, Hulton, of Baltimore for Europe; May-Flower, Simmons, of and for Charleston; Hope, Laurenty, of New-York, for Europe; Agenora, of Boston, do; Johanna Maria Catherina, Corneillon, of Hambro', for Europe; brig Friendship, Moran, of Philadelphia for New York in 3 days; sch'r Experiment, O'Driscoll, of Charleston do; brig Commerce, Burrell, Ann Jaac, Mellice, of Charleston, both sold.

BALTIMORE, March 13.

Arrived, sch'r Philip, captain Jenne, from Port Republic, which the left the 22d ult. Left there, sch'r Cordela, Cushman, of this port, which was to go round to the Cape for part of her cargo.

About 7000 men had been landed on the French fleet at Port Republican some time before the Philip arrived there; they had gained possession of the forts, at the point of the bayonet, after some resistance from the negro troops by whom the plantations on the plain of Larchaye had been burnt. Toussaint was said to be at Gonave, with the main body of his troops, at the head of whom it was expected he would make a stand against the Republican troops.

March 16.

A French corvette from Cape Francois is in the bay. Several of her officers were in town yesterday and proceeded on to Washington. Their object we have not learnt.

NORFOLK, March 11.

Arrived the brig Mary Louisa, capt. Bouth, 28 days from Kingston, Jam.

Brig Mars, capt. Young, 30 days from Tobago.

Sch'r Sisters, capt. Dingham, 21 days from Havana. Left there the brig Delaware, capt. West, to sail for Baltimore in 8 days.

March 13.

Arrived the sch'r Betsey, capt. Smith, 25 days from Lucie, Jamaica.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

The sch'r Paragon, capt. Wattles, of this port, was spoke some days since, 6 days out from Jamaica bound to Savannah.

Authentic information has been received here that the high Court of admiralty in England has given sentences of Restitution in favor of the following American vessels and their cargoes, detained and carried in by British cruisers, and tried by that court, for attempting to enter the blockaded port of Havre, in France:—

Edwin, Robert Fellanche, master; Five Sisters, J. Lunt, do. Lucy, S. Toppoan, do. John, John Chester, do. Sophia, F. Driscoll, do. Sophia, Isaac Hands, do. Georgia, J. Landon, do. Juno, J. D. Lawrence, do.

Ships and cargoes decreed to be restored, on payment of their captor's costs. N. Y.

Capt. Teal, arrived at Wilmington, Del. brings information of the burning of L'Archaye and part of Port Republican by the negroes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

MONDAY, March 15, 1802.

MR. GREGG, from the committee, to whom was committed the subject of military stores, reported that the quantity of military articles on hand, as stated in a message of the President, is adequate, and that it is inexpedient to make any new appropriations for additional purchases.

MR. RANDOLPH called for the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes. When,

MR. GRISWOLD moved that the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes be postponed till tomorrow, for the purpose of previously taking up the resolution moved by him for making compensation for French spoliations.

On this motion a debate ensued, which continued till near 3 o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Griswold was advocated by Messrs. Griswold, Lowndes, John C. Smith, Dana, Bayard, and Rutledge; and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Mitchell, Gregg, Fulsis, and Bacon. Then the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and lost. Yeas 33—Nays 54.

In favor of Mr. Griswold's motion, it was principally contended that it became the house first to determine, whether any and what indemnity should be allowed for the spoliations of trade, before they revoked taxes, from which the compensation might be to be derived. On the other hand it was contended that the subject of the repeal of the internal taxes was deeply interesting, and that it became the house at this late period of the session, to come to an early decision—and that if the taxes should be taken off it by no means followed that all indemnity to the merchants would be rejected—that that subject was a distinct one, and ought to be discussed by itself.

Those who supported the motion asserted the perfect obligation of the government to indemnify losses which had been incurred under the treaty—while the opponents for the motion forebore to prejudge the claims of the merchants until they came distinctly before the house.

The house then went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair: On the bill for repealing the internal taxes. The first section was read as follows:

"That from and after the day of next, the collection of duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licences to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall be and the same hereby are repealed."

When Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the following words: "On refined sugars, licences to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper."—His object being to repeal all the internal taxes excepting those on stills and domestic distilled spirits.

Mr. Huger called for a division of the question on each of the articles proposed to be stricken out, stating that he should be in favor of some and against others.

The question was then taken on striking out, refined sugars:

And lost—Yeas 24—

On striking out licences to retailers: And lost without a division:

On striking out sales at auction: And lost—Yeas 25.

On striking out pleasurable carriages: And lost—Yeas 22.

On striking out stamped vellum & parchment and paper: And lost—Yeas 14—Nays 52.

Mr. Randolph moved several amendments, which only affected the details of the bill.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was granted—when Mr. Randolph's amendments were ordered to be printed.

[The debate hereafter.]

Tuesday, March 16.

The bill for extinguishing State Balances was read a third time, when Mr. Davis moved its postponement to the 1st Monday in November.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Davis, Bacon, Elmer, and Goddard, who declared themselves adverse to the passage of the bill; and opposed by Messrs. Bayard, T. Morris, Randolph and Nicholson, who declared themselves in favor of the bill.

Mr. Griswold delivered his sentiments against the postponement, declaring, however, his determination to vote against the passage of the bill.

The question of postponement was taken by yeas and nays, and carried. Yeas 48 Nays 42.

The house went into a committee of the whole, General Varnum in the chair, on the bill for repealing the Internal Taxes.

The amendments offered yesterday by Mr. Randolph, and other amendments offered by him, affecting the details of the bill, were agreed to without a division; when the committee rose and reported the bill and the amendments.

The house immediately took up the report of the committee, and agreed to all the amendments except one, with other amendments.

Several additional amendments were suggested, when Mr. Dennis moved to recommit the bill, for amending the details, to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Dennis, Dana, Goddard and Bayard; and opposed by Messrs. Randolph, Smith and Varnum.

Before the question was taken an adjournment was called for, and carried.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Hannah, White, Salem.

Sch'r Eagle, Hall, Boston.

Sloop President, M'Knight, Barbadoes.

Laura, Rhodes, Norfolk.

CLEARED,

Sloop Hannah, Smith, Boston.

Public Sale.

To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, will be sold the Vendue Store Six casks

Genuine old Port Wine.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
March 18. Vendue-Master.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

An Apprentice wanted.

WILL BE SOLD,
At 5 o'clock, the residue of the late Mrs.
Hannah Washington, of Fairfax county,
on a credit until the first day of No-
vember next, the parcel for giving bond
with approved security for all sums a-
bove five pounds.

A variety of excellent
Household Furniture, and
Stock of every kind, viz:
**HORSES, HORNE CAT-
TLE, SHEEP and HOGS.**

The sale will commence on Wednesday
the seventh of April, if fair, if not the
next fair day, and continue from day to
day, until the whole is sold.

THOS. LEE, sen.
Executor of Mrs. Hannah Washington,
dec. afd.

March 8. eoztd121 f
Just Received,
A parcel of pickled herrings in bls.
A quantity of foal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
For sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.
March 16 d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz:

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book muslins; women's blue and white
worked and cotton stockings, men's
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marfelles vest patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d
Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to insert the a-
b

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
CONTIGUOUS TO ALEXANDRIA,
TO BE RENTED.

THE subscriber purposes, in
the ensuing spring, to lay off, and lease
forever, a considerable number of
BUILDING LOTS,
handsomely situated upon Washington,
Fairfax and other streets extended; each
lot from 20 to 25 feet in front, with the
depth of 100 feet to a commodious alley;
the whole commanding a delightful view
of the City of Washington, the Potomac,
and the circumjacent country.

As the Rent required is only 9d per
foot front, none need apply but those who
will convenant to build.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, jun.
Feb. 15. 5td 31aw

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
H. imported by the ship Fabius, from
Liverpool.

56 crates Earthen Ware, well
afforded.

They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow
Hoes, spades, and young rans,
And a variety of German Linens.
Feb. 5. eo

For Sale or Rent,
THAT handsome, convenient three sto-
ry BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by
Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a
few doors west of Pitt street.
SAMUEL CRAIG.
Dec. 15. eo

LIVERY STABLE, And HORSES & CARRIAGES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he takes horses on livery, and
keeps some excellent horses and carriages
to hire.

A few good SADDLE HORSES for
sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly
the Swan Tavern, King street, to
JOHN HODGKIN.
Jan. 25. eo 181 f

NOTICE.

In the case of ANDREW } Bankrupts.
RAMSAY & WM. RAMSAY.

The subscriber being duly appointed
assignee of the estate and effects of the said
Andrew Ramsay and the said William
Ramsay. All persons indebted to the said
bankrupts, or that have any of their ef-
fects, are hereby required to pay and de-
liver the same to the subscriber and to no
other person whomsoever.

JOHN McIVER
Alexandria, Feb. 25. eo 122

JUST RECEIVED, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint
decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine
glasses, to match, plain half pint, pint
and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and
half pint decanters, which will be sold by
the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.
March 4. eo

House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has open-
ed an INN in the Town of Alexandria,
in the house lately occupied by captain
Charles M'Knight, where he intends using
his utmost exertions to give general satis-
faction to those who may favor him with
their custom, which from his experience
in the business he flatters himself he shall
be able to do on the most reasonable terms.
January 5. raw 27eo

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,



MONTALTA,

WILL stand at my stable and be let to
mares the present season, at Sixteen Dol-
lars, or Eight Dollars the leap, and
Twenty Four Dollars to ensure a mare
with foal, and Half a Dollar, in each in-
stance, to the groom. The money for
the leap must be sent with the mares—
notes for the season must be sent with the
mares also, which may be discharged by
the payment of twelve dollars on or before
the last day of July, at which time the
season will expire. The season commences
on the first day of April. Mares will be
fed with grain, if required, at the market
price. Good and extensive pasturage gra-
tis. All possible care will be used to
guard against accidents and escape, tho' I
will not be answerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel
Homes' imported horse Bedford, whose
character and pedigree stands so high,
both in England and America, as to need
no comment from me. His dam, as cer-
tified by Daniel Carroll, Esq. of
Richland, who bred her, was got by Lind-
say's Arabian, her dam was young Selim,
her grand dam Mr. William Brent's
Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel
Tatloe's imported Selima. Ebony's sire
was Col. Taylor's imported Othello—
Young Selima's sire was Col. Baylor's
imported Fearnought. This blood is also
so well known to, and in such high esti-
mation with gentlemen who have been
and are now on the turf, that I shall only
add, that Montalta's colour, high form,
marks, &c. are admired by all who have
seen him. He is full 15 1/2 hands high, and
will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, sen.
Prince William County,
March 8. 2aw 16 f

Printing in all its va-
riety, executed at this office,
with neatness and dispatch.

The term of Partnership

heretofore existing under the firm of
Thompson & Veitch,
expired on the 25th of December, 1801:
All business relating to that firm will be
settled by the subscribers at their counting
room on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal

terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Lou-
don county, one of which is situate near
the Gum Spring, being well timbered,
and containing four hundred acres—the
other near Broad Run Church, containing
four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands
of George Lee) on which there is an ex-
tensive peach orchard: late the property
of J. H. Spencer.

One Lot of leaf Land, in the
Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, con-
taining two hundred acres: late the pro-
perty of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Ran-
dolph county, containing five hundred
acres (said to be very valuable) situate on
the south side of Gladly Creek: late the
property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hamp-
shire county, on a branch of Fairley's
Run, containing 400 acres: formerly
the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Ferti-
lity, containing two hundred and sixty
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of
Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela,
about one quarter of a mile below
Cafner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkin-
son's ferry, binding three quarters of a
mile on said river. A considerable pro-
portion of said tract is bottom land, with
a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and
about 60 acres under cultivation; the re-
mainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing
one thousand acres, on Green River, in
the state of Kentucky; being part of the
military lands formerly belonging to G.
Rice, deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles
Town, Jefferson county, on the Main
street leading from Harper's Ferry to
Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town,
situate on the same street, adjoining the
store of Thomas Hamman.

Two handsome three story
Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stables
and carriage houses to each, situate on
Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Wash-
ington: at present occupied by John Coyle
and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in
George-Town, opposite the wharf occu-
pied by George King, together with part
of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House in
the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince
street, between Fairfax and Royal streets:
lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and
Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince
street, on the east side of said brick house.
The situation of the above property is
equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King
street: now occupied by S. Snowden and
Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet
on Prince street, and extending back 119
feet, bounded by an alley on the south:
on part of said lot is the warehouse occu-
pied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of
Washington street, between Prince and
Duke streets. raw 6m

FOR SALE,
On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit pur-
chasers,

That Lot with the House
thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones,
Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax Street,
near the centre of the square formed by
Queen and Cameron Streets, running pa-
rallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches,
and fronting on Fairfax Street 39 feet 14
inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet
alley adjoining.

That convenient Lot, with the very
complete and substantial Buildings there-
on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by
Mr. E. Smuck. COLIN AULD.
Alexandria, January 4. raw 11

An Apprentice wanted

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 113, Pearl

street, New-York;

For publishing by Subscription,
in two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new
passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series
of numbers, under the signature of Publius,
thoroly alter the promulgation of the Federal
Constitution, and addressed to the People of the
State of New-York, with the design of enforcing
the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man,
whose name will be held in sacred respect long
after the pitiful attempts which have been made
to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion.
Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents,
occasionally contributed some essays, which will
be marked in the publication.

All parties seem at length united in professions
of regard for the Constitution; if they are sin-
cere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the
value of a work, which, by employing in its fa-
vor all the energy of argument, and all the per-
suasion of eloquence, was eminently useful in pro-
moting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of
the principles and provisions of our Government,
and the manner in which they have been sup-
ported and vindicated, of the objections that
were made to the Constitution by its first oppos-
ers, and how they were answered, will find these
volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory in-
struction. The study of them must form an
essential part of the education of the American
statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every coun-
try, will here discover materials in the science of
government well worthy of their attention; a
science, of all others, the most interesting to
mankind, as it most deeply concerns human hap-
piness. The Federalist contains principles that
may be remembered and studied with advantage
by all classes of men in other countries than our
own, and in other ages than that in which we
live. The People of America alone have af-
forded the example of a pure Representative
Republic. In this work it will appear, that the
principles of this form of Government have been
well understood, and thoroughly developed, and
should, unfortunately, the experiment which we
have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to at-
tempt the renewal of similar systems, as no ra-
tional hope can be entertained, that more cor-
rect notions on this subject will prevail than are
here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which
have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting
utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is
the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same en-
lightened statesman who was the chief author of
the Federalist. These Essays were written in de-
fence of the first leading step which our Govern-
ment took to preserve that Neutrality which it
continued to maintain during the late Transat-
lantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated
the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the
civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the
angry and tumultuous passions which at that time
agitated our country, have in some measure sub-
sided, these papers will be read with profit and
pleasure by the intelligent man of every party.
Candor will probably wonder, that any should
have doubted of the fitness of the measures which
this writer has so ably advocated, and which ex-
perience has so forcibly proved to have been the
best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which
shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspa-
per, they are incorporated in these volumes—
Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just
remembrance two very important events in the
history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is Ge-
neral Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison
and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press im-
mediately after 400 subscribers are obtain-
ed, and finished with the utmost expe-
dition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be
forwarded, free of expence, to such
places as may be designated, and a per-
son appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine
medium paper, with a neat type, hand-
somely bound and lettered, and deliver-
ed to subscribers at Two Dollars a vo-
lume. To non-subscribers the price
will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where conven-
ient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of
the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the
different Bookellers in Alexandria.
New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

VOL. II

On SA

At ten o'clock, w

Rum in bls.

Cherry Bounce

barrels.

Sugar in bls.

Gin in casks.

A quantity o

Chintzes,

Bombazets,

Durams,

Calimancoes,

German Do

Russia Sheeti

3 bales IN

a large

READY MA

and a number

H.

March 24.

Publ

On

At ten o'clock

3d and

Jamaica Rum

French Br

Holland Gi

Teneriffe Wine

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hds

Molasses in hds

Rice in tierces

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Ea

handsomely assort

30 boxes Havan

Cotton in bales.

A variety

—AM

Broad and

Flannels a

Carpets and

Irish and G

Worked and

Calicoes and Gi

A variety of M

kerchiefs and Shaw

Table Cloths, F

Boots and Shoes

Hardware, and

A number of oth

P. G.

March 20.

THE R

quit his pref

notice, that

against him,

they will

The few ind

wife, will get

Who will

month selling off h

at prime cost.

March 5.

Publ

On THURSDAY

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on the premi

A two

lot of groun

Prince street

street, adjoin

by Mrs. R

about 90 feet to

to a ground rent

P. G.

March 23.

An Apprenti